

bulletin





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APR 26 '49

Developing International Understanding

An Article

Few incidents demonstrate more clearly the intense interest of other peoples in things American than the reaction to the recent display of an American mail-order company catalog in one of the United States Information Service libraries in Eastern Europe. Scores of people formed a line outside the building before the library opened and stood in line for hours waiting their turn to look at the catalog. The librarian and her assistant received innumerable requests for translations of descriptions of the articles it offered for sale. So many people wanted to see the catalog that the normal functioning of the library was seriously interfered with, and the catalog was withdrawn. Not only did visitors request that the catalog be put back on display but they also called at both the library and the librarian's home pleading for an opportunity to look at the catalog and for information on how they could buy the articles described.

This incident illustrates the reception given the many and varied activities of this Government's International Information and Educational Exchange Program throughout the world. Through libraries, press services, radio broadcasts, and documentary motion pictures the program is providing peoples of other nations with a balanced picture of American life and thought. Under this program students, teachers, experts in various fields, and professors are helped to come to this country for serious work in recognized fields of scientific and cultural learning. The program also seeks to facilitate travel and study abroad by competent Americans capable of contributing to the knowledge and skills of other people and of adding, on their return, to the store of knowledge in their respective fields.

The Government's educational-exchange program originated in 1939 with Congressional authorization for scientific and cultural exchanges between the United States and the other American

republics and the Philippines. The Smith-Mundt Act (Public Law 402) of January 1948 for the first time provided legislative authority for the conduct of a comprehensive overseas information program and at the same time extended authority for the conduct of educational-exchange activities to include the Eastern Hemisphere. No new funds were appropriated, however, for this latter activity, and plans for the development of government-sponsored educational exchanges outside the western hemisphere, except for such activities under the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584), await Congressional appropriation. The Fulbright Act authorizes the use of certain foreign currencies obtained from the sale abroad of United States surplus property for study and teaching by American scholars and professors wishing to pursue their work overseas, and for the round trip transportation to the United States of foreign nationals for similar purposes.

Equally valuable in the impact on international understanding and in contributions to technical, scientific, and cultural knowledge in the United States are the exchanges of scholars and technical experts between the United States and other countries facilitated by the Government's educational-exchange program. The sending of American teachers and professional persons to other countries is complemented by the award of grants and fellowships to outstanding experts from other nations for training or study in the United States.

The Philippine Training Program exemplifies one type of exchange now being carried on. Under this program 196 Filipinos were brought to the United States in 1948 and about 170 more are expected in 1949 for training in government administration and other fields.

An example of a mutually beneficial exchange is Oscar Barahona Streber of Costa Rica, who came to the United States in 1945 to study our civil-service laws and social legislation. He had

already compiled Costa Rica's *codigo del trabajo* and the *garantias sociales* and was an adviser on labor matters to his Government. To assist Mr. Barahona, the Department of State awarded him a six-month field study grant which enabled him to continue research in his field.

Partly as a result of his work in the United States he was recalled to Costa Rica to draw up their civil-service law. As a further result of his studies, he was later called upon by the Government of Guatemala to assist in drawing up social legislation of great importance to that country and in establishing the Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social, of which he is President. In June 1948, the Guatemalan Government presented to Mr. Barahona the "Orden del Quetzal" in recognition of his services to the country.

In writing of his studies in the United States, Mr. Barahona makes the following remarks about the general value of his stay in the United States:

"While studying here I have learned to speak and write fairly the English language; I have been making lots of friends and personal acquaintances, who enable me to know exactly which are your ways of thinking and your social realities; I am nowadays familiar and extremely fond of the American way of life; I have been visiting museums, theatres, galleries, monuments, collections of painting and numerous other places of art; and not to make this a very large enumeration, I must tell you that I have tried to be as open-minded as possible in order to grasp all that I can of this wonderful environment."

Dr. C. E. Pomes, of Guatemala, was awarded a fellowship in 1944 to pursue studies in dentistry at the University of Chicago. Following his work at Chicago, Dr. Pomes accepted a fellowship to teach and undertake further studies at Northwestern University Dental School. On his return to Guatemala, Dr. Pomes wrote, "I wish to express at this time my sincerest gratitude to the Department of State for its valuable assistance to further my knowledge in dental science. I bought a substantial amount of scientific material for my school and have a number of plans to further dental education in Guatemala."

Another type of exchange is exemplified by activities undertaken several years ago during an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Ecuador. The Government of Ecuador asked the United States for an orthopedic surgeon to work with the Ecuadoran public-health administration and a technician to

organize hospital techniques for getting the afflicted children back on their feet. After the surgeon had been in Ecuador for several months and her work had been reported in the newspapers, she was approached on the street one day by a taxi driver, who took off his sombrero and said, "Senorita, I am sent by my fellow taxi drivers to tell you how grateful we are for what you are doing for the children of Ecuador. They asked me to tell you that if at any time of the day or night you need a taxi, they are at your service."

After the surgeon returned to the United States, the American technician remained to help reorganize the National School of Social Service in Ecuador. A member of the faculty of the school came to Washington for training in the Children's Bureau. Last June the school graduated its first class of 17 specialists, most of whom were taken into the Ecuadoran Government to continue their work. Meanwhile the United States had been sending to Ecuador translations in Spanish of widely-known authoritative books on children's problems.

Cooperative agricultural experiment stations are maintained in a number of Latin American countries. At these stations American technical experts work side by side with local technicians on soil, fertilizer, crop, and pest problems. For example, a farmer came to the San Andres Valley Station in El Salvador for advice on corn production. After a study of his farm, specialists from the station recommended the use of sodium nitrate fertilizer. The farmer, after following the station's advice, reported a tripled corn yield.

Several years ago production of the cocoa bean in Ecuador was steadily declining because of a disease which in twenty years reduced production approximately 75 percent. Ecuadoran cocoa production, comparable in importance to cotton growing in the United States, affects employment, government revenue, and many other economic and social conditions. In addition to the hardship caused Ecuadorans by the decline of this crop, American chocolate manufacturers began to experience increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of Ecuadoran cocoa bean. By agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Ecuadoran Ministry of Agriculture a joint experiment station was set up. The United States supplied the technical experts; Ecuador furnished the land, buildings, and local staff required. Within two years the experiment

station had developed two specific insecticides and fungicides for treating the disease.

Long-range research programs of this kind have been developed in collaboration with Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Peru. Each experiment station is governed by a supervisory commission on which both the United States and the other country are represented. Projects are under the guidance of United States technicians, who assist local technicians in acquiring increased technical knowledge. As the local technicians gain experience, they assume increasing responsibility for the work of the station. Projects include soil technology, plant diseases and pests, farm building construction, drainage and irrigation, crop rotation, and studies of the uses of fertilizers.

Work at the agricultural experiment stations is based on the fact that the economies of the other American republics are primarily agricultural and that increased production of complementary crops will raise living standards, add to the purchasing power of the countries, and aid in developing more stable and diversified economies. Here is the good-neighbor policy at work.

In São Paulo, Brazil, during 1948 over 6,700 persons attended English classes of the Uniao Cultural Brazil-Estados Unidos, using American teaching materials supplied by this center. The Uniao is one of twenty-eight such cultural centers in the other American republics. Persons studying English at these centers pay for their lessons and the receipts, and other local revenue secured by the centers cover more than sixty percent of the cost of operating the centers. The United States Government contributes the remainder of the cost.

The cultural centers are independent organizations cooperatively directed by local boards composed of American residents and nationals of the countries in which they are located.

President Truman in his inaugural address on January 20 pointed out that "our imponderable resources in technical knowledge are constantly growing and are inexhaustible" and that by making them available to other peoples we can help them to realize their aspirations for a better life.

A project in which this type of technical assistance is being made available to the mutual benefit of the United States and the other nations concerned is the preparation for the 1950 census of the Americas. Periodic censuses of population,

agriculture, mining, industry, business, housing, and other subjects are essential to an analysis of the economic and social problems of any country. There are serious gaps in information of this kind concerning many of the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Recognizing this lack, the Inter-American Statistical Institute in 1946 appointed a committee composed of one technician from each country to develop procedures and standards to be used in taking a hemisphere census in 1950. The United States Government has been actively aiding in preparations for the census by giving technical assistance to officials preparing for the census, by assisting in integrating census work with related statistical activities, and by strengthening statistical staffs and organizations.

United States assistance has included the sending of consultants to the other American republics and training Latin American statisticians in this country. Special statistical consultant services have been provided to Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay in the fields of foreign trade, agriculture, labor, prices, vital statistics, and national income.

Nearly one hundred technicians have been awarded training grants for intensive study in the United States of census and other statistical methods. A number of young economists and statisticians have come to the United States for advanced study.

The attitude of local peoples to the American libraries in other countries is typified by a recent incident of the United States Information Service library in Shanghai. A devoted reader of medical books at the library told the desk attendant one morning that he was sure he had identified one of the library's books on sale in a second-hand bookshop. When the library staff investigated, they found that several books had been stolen, the identifying library stamps defaced or removed, and the books offered for sale. The interest of local people in the maintenance of American libraries has led to many incidents illustrating the value which is placed on the books and facilities made available by the United States Information Service. Sixty-six libraries containing a cross section of America's literary, scholastic, and technical traditions are today being maintained in 44 countries. These libraries, like good libraries in the United States, have in addition to their book

collection, a broad selection of United States Government documents, subscriptions to American periodicals, music scores, and commercial recordings of American music. It is hoped to expand the number of libraries to 80 and to add around 50,000 volumes as well as several hundred thousand technical documents, American magazines, and congressional and other significant publications to their collections.

With millions of people throughout the world eager to learn more about the United States, its people and their way of life, the Information and Educational Exchange Program is becoming an increasingly important factor in supplementing the private media of information and exchange in furnishing a true picture of America and thus helping to promote mutual understanding among peoples in all parts of the world. The American libraries in foreign cities have become focal points for contacts between nationals of the countries in which they are located and the best of American literature, art, music, technical, and scientific writings. The role of the government's information program is to make available information about the United States where it would be unprofitable or otherwise impossible for private American groups or enterprises to operate.

In several countries of Eastern Europe, American books and magazines are difficult if not impossible to obtain. However access to American thought is maintained through these United States libraries even though citizens of these nations are discouraged in many ways from using this source of information. So eager are citizens of these countries to study American books, that in spite of persecution, they are resorting to a number of methods for obtaining books. One of these was sending an elderly, illiterate peasant woman to the library to borrow technical treatises on medical engineering and other scientific subjects.

A technical school in an Eastern European country recently wrote to the American library:

"We wish to express our deep gratitude for offering to allow us to consult American reviews and technical books from the American Library. Although some time has elapsed since the end of the war, it has not been possible for us to renew our subscriptions to scientific reviews or to procure those American technical books which are so important for us and which we need in our scientific

work. This same situation also prevails in other branches. The interruption of cultural contacts with other countries will have serious effects on the progress of civilization in this country and this situation is becoming more serious with the passing of time. Were it not for the American Library, our isolation would have been complete. The American generosity in opening this Library has greatly alleviated one of the most fatal consequences of the war."

Refusing to pull down an Iron Curtain on this side of the Atlantic, the United States has adopted the policy of stimulating private exchange-of-persons programs, maintaining at the same time its standards for assurance of safeguards against subversive activities. Government-supported exchanges, however, will not be initiated before funds are provided nor before the other Governments evidence a desire to cooperate in the helpful and friendly spirit of the Smith-Mundt Act. Although this policy had been in effect for some time on informal case-by-case basis, it was formally adopted as a result of recommendations by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange on October 19, 1948.¹ This Commission urged in its report to the Secretary that we not close our doors to all contacts with those nations whose philosophy disagrees with ours. The report maintained that for the United States to cut off contacts with totalitarian nations through fear of the effects of such contacts on our democratic institutions implies weakness in our own institutions.

The policies and activities of the State Department's Educational Exchange Program are an arm of United States foreign policy—one of the ways in which the United States is continually seeking to achieve international peace and security, increased material well-being for its own and other peoples, and the extension and protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Vigorous efforts by the government to supplement private activities in the field of educational and cultural interchange are helping to achieve the objectives of United States foreign policy. The promotion of international understanding through the exchange of persons and ideas is one of the strongest weapons we have in the struggle to maintain democratic institutions against the subtle attempts by totalitarian states to undermine human liberty and freedom.

¹ Department of State publication 3313.

Resolutions and Decisions of Eighth Session of the ECOSOC

U.N. doc. E/1309
Dated Mar. 24, 1949

The following is a list of resolutions and decisions of the Council at its eighth session. The number under which each will appear in printed

form in the five official languages is given (VIII denotes the eighth session), together with the document symbol under which it has been issued in mimeographed form and the agenda item to which it relates:

Resolution no.	Agenda item no. ¹	Title	Document
178 (VIII) . . .	16	World economic situation	E/1195
179 (VIII) . . .	17	Economic development of under-developed countries	E/1215
180 (VIII) . . .	18	Technical assistance for economic development	E/1216
181 (VIII) . . .	54	Creation of a central publication for the promotion of and advising on development projects.	E/1263
182 (VIII) . . .	19	Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on progress in the co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production.	E/1258
183 (VIII) . . .	20	The problem of wasting food in certain countries	E/1259
184 (VIII) . . .	52	Availability of DDT insecticides for combatting malaria in agricultural areas.	E/1262
185 (VIII) . . .	21	Proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies	E/1156
186 (VIII) . . .	22	Interim report of the Economic Commission for Europe . .	E/1274
187 (VIII) . . .	23	Interim report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.	E/1275
188 (VIII) . . .	24	Interim report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.	E/1276
189 (VIII) . . .	25	Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	E/1260
190 (VIII) . . .	26	Report of the International Monetary Fund	E/1261
191 (VIII) . . .	28	General Assembly resolution 217 (III) regarding human rights.	E/1162
192 (VIII) . . .	27	Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights.	E/1163/Rev. 1
193 (VIII) . . .	6	Trade union rights (freedom of association)	E/1300
194 (VIII) . . .	14	Infringements of trade union rights	E/1236
195 (VIII) . . .	3	Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition . . .	E/1237
196 (VIII) . . .	7	Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers.	E/1177
197 (VIII) . . .	29	Sub-Commissions on Freedom of Information and of the Press.	E/1193
198 (VIII) . . .	41	Declaration of old age rights	E/1219
199 (VIII) . . .	32	Question of procedure for the election of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	E/1205
200 (VIII) . . .	33	Annual report of the Permanent Central Opium Board . . .	E/1203
201 (VIII) . . .	8	Administrative arrangements between the Council and the Permanent Central Opium Board.	E/1202
202 (VIII) . . .	34	Appointment of members of the commission of inquiry into the effects of chewing the coca leaf.	E/1204
203 (VIII) . . .	36	Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States.	E/1155/Rev. 1
204 (VIII) . . .	11	Translation of the classics	E/1250
205 (VIII) . . .	35	Use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.	E/1157
206 (VIII) . . .	30	Reports of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund.	E/1306
207 (VIII) . . .	31	United Nations Appeal for Children	E/1305
208 (VIII) . . .	38	Report of the International Refugee Organization on resettlement of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons.	E/1251
209 (VIII) . . .	39	Procedure to be followed in connection with the draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons.	E/1220
210 (VIII) . . .	15	Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.	E/1307

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Resolution no.	Agenda item no. ¹	Title	Document
211 (VIII) . . .	42	Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies . .	E/1178
212 (VIII) . . .	Suppl. item 3 . .	Convention on privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies: Annex relating to the International Refugee Organization.	E/1253
213 (VIII) . . .	53	Application of Ceylon for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	E/1153
214 (VIII) . . .	9	Reports of the Council Ngo Committee	E/1179
215 (VIII) . . .	47	Distribution of membership in subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council.	E/1152
216 (VIII) . . .	55	Report of the Joint Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council on arrangements for co-operation in matters of common concern.	E/1154
217 (VIII) . . .	43	Revision of the rules of procedure of the Council	E/1304
218 (VIII) . . .	49	Agenda Committee	E/1289
219 (VIII) . . .	44	Revision of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions.	E/1299
220 (VIII) . . .	13	Draft rules for the calling of international conferences . . .	E/1221
DECISIONS			
(a)	1	Election of officers of the Council	See E/SR.226
(b)	58	Election of members of the Agenda Committee	See E/SR.282
(c)	57	Confirmation of members of functional commissions	See E/1235, E/-1235/Add 1, E/-1235/Add1/Corr 1, E/1235/Add. 2, E/1235/Add. 3, E/SR.272 and
(d)	45 (i)	Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings	See E/SR.231
(e)	45 (ii)	Date of the second session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities.	See E/SR.232
(f)	(?)	Deferment of agenda items	See E/SR.227, 272, and 282
(g)	50	Discharge of agenda item	See E/SR.282

¹ See documents E/1090 and E/1090/Corr. 1.

² Items deferred: 4, 5, 10, 12, 37, 40, 46.

Current United Nations Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

Security Council

Official Records of the Second Year

—No 69, 174th meeting: 4 August 1947. 27 pp. printed. 25¢.

—Supplement No. 13. 8 pp. printed. 10¢.

—Supplement No. 14. 3 pp. printed. 10¢.

—Supplement No. 15. 4 pp. printed. 10¢.

—Supplement No. 16. 2 pp. printed. 10¢.

—Supplement No. 17. 3 pp. printed. 10¢.

—Supplement No. 19. 9 pp. printed. 10¢.

Official Records of the Third Year

—360th Meeting: 28 September 1948, No. 112. 30 pp. Printed. 30¢.

—Supplement for September 1948. 10 pp. Printed. 10¢

—361st Meeting: 4 October 1948. No. 113. 30 pp. Printed. 30¢.

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

—362nd Meeting: 5 October 1, 1948. No. 114. 23 pp. Printed. 25¢.

—363rd and 364th Meetings: 6 October 1948. No. 115. 46 pp. Printed. 50¢.

—365th Meeting: 14 October 1948. No. 116. 38 pp. Printed. 40¢.

—366th Meeting: 15 October 1948. No. 117. 17 pp. Printed. 20¢.

—367th and 368th Meetings: 19 October 1948. No. 118. 67 pp. Printed. 70¢.

—369th, 370th and 371st Meetings: 22 October 1948. No. 119. 18 pp. Printed. 20¢.

—372nd Meeting: 25 October 1948. No. 120. 14 pp. Printed. 15¢.

—373rd Meeting: 26 October 1948. No. 121. 27 pp. Printed. 30¢.

—374th Meeting: 28 October 1948. No. 122. 40 pp. Printed. 40¢.

—375th Meeting: 29 October 1948. No. 123. 25 pp. Printed. 25¢.

—Supplement for October 1948. 72 pp. Printed. 70¢.

—376th and 377th Meetings: 4 November 1948; 378th Meeting: 9 November 1948; 379th Meeting: 10 November 1948. No. 124. 64 pp. Printed. 60¢.

—No. 130. 385th and 386th meetings: 17 December 1948 37 pp. printed. 35¢.

The United States in the United Nations

[April 2-8]

Italian Colonies

John Foster Dulles, U.S. Representative, initiated the debate in Committee I (Political and Security), consisting of 58 members, on the disposal of Italy's prewar colonies in Africa. His specific suggestions were that eastern Eritrea be ceded to Ethiopia; that Italy be invited to administer Italian Somaliland under a trusteeship; and that Cyrenaica, which is in eastern Libya, be placed under British administration, regardless of whether the General Assembly decided to deal with Libya as a whole or in part. Mr. Dulles said that Libya should be placed under the U. N. trusteeship system with primary emphasis on achieving early independence. He also urged finding a separate solution for western Eritrea, which is more closely allied to the peoples to its west.

Mr. Dulles gave two principles as a basis for his suggestions: first, that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount, and second, that regard should be had for international peace and security.

Prior to the U.S. statement, Ethiopia renewed her bid to receive two of the colonies, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. Italy has expressed the view that she should be granted administration over all three.

Approval of a United States motion permitted Italian participation in the Committee's discussion.

Human Rights in Bulgaria and Hungary

After a lengthy debate, the General Committee of the General Assembly voted on April 7, 11 to 2, (U.S.S.R. and Poland), to include in the General Assembly agenda a combination of the Bolivian-proposed item on the Mindszenty case and the Australian proposal on the observance of fundamental freedoms and human rights in Bulgaria and Hungary. The United States had proposed combining these two items, and as amended by Australia, the item reads: "Having regard to the provisions of the Charter and of the peace treaties, the question of the observance in Bulgaria and Hungary of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including questions of religious and civil liberties, with special reference to recent trials of church leaders."

Palestine

A general armistice agreement between Israel and Hashemite Jordan Kingdom [Transjordan] was signed in Rhodes April 3 by their delegations after 33 days of negotiations. Thus all of Israel's immediate neighbors except Syria have signed

armistice documents as a major step toward a permanent peace settlement in Palestine.

Discussions of the Palestine Conciliation Commission with representatives of six Arab states in Beirut on implementation of the General Assembly resolution on repatriation of refugees came to a close on April 5. Five of the Arab states, Egypt, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Transjordan, approved the Commission's suggestion to continue the exchange of views on a broader basis with all governments concerned in the near future at some neutral place. The representative of Iraq declared that in the view of his Government, there would be no useful purpose in continuing the exchange of views before the refugee problem is solved.

Commission on Status of Women

More than a score of proposals, aimed at helping women everywhere to lead a fuller and happier life on the basis of equality with men, were made at the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women which is now drawing to a close.

The proposed measures include steps to secure voting and other political rights for women the world over, to remove outdated, conflicting nationality laws which often deprive married or divorced women of their nationality and even confound the citizenship status of their children, to improve educational and professional facilities for women in metropolitan as well as in dependent areas, and to give increasing recognition to the principle that women doing the same work as men should be paid equal wages.

In the field of equal pay for equal work, the resolution decided to enlist the aid of the ILO in drawing up a plan to secure international abolition of restrictions on the pay of women workers and to grant women the equal technical training and access to jobs. After studying numerous reports showing gross discrimination in the field of education in many countries, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to organize a world-wide study, in collaboration with UNESCO.

Indonesia

Secretary Acheson in his talk with the Netherlands' Foreign Minister, Dirk U. Stikker, reiterated the hope that the instructions sent from the Security Council to the Commission for Indonesia on March 23 be put into effect at the earliest possible date.

This March 23 resolution called on the Commission for Indonesia, of which the United States is

a member, to assist the Dutch and Republican authorities to reach agreement on three points: (1) restoration of the republican government in its capital, now occupied by the Dutch; (2) discontinuance of Dutch military action and of republican guerrilla operations; and (3) the time and conditions for holding a subsequent conference at The Hague to negotiate a final settlement of the over-all Indonesian dispute.

Mr. Stikker, who was in Washington to participate in the North Atlantic Treaty signing, after making clear that the suggestions of the Security Council have been accepted by the Netherlands Government, expressed similar desires and outlined to the Secretary the paths along which he believed progress could be achieved most effectively.

Australia and India have asked for discussion of the Indonesian situation by the General Assembly at this session. Though the Assembly cannot make any recommendations while the item is on the Security Council agenda, it can discuss the question.

Promotion of International Cooperation in Political Field

The *Ad Hoc* Political Committee of the General Assembly approved on April 7 a recommendation of the Interim Committee dealing with U.S.-Chinese proposal for creation of a panel of experts to serve on commissions of inquiry and conciliation. There was strong Soviet opposition and the six nations forming the Slav bloc voted against the proposal. This recommendation, together with three others which have already been dealt with by the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee and now await action by the General Assembly, represents specific proposals submitted by the Interim Committee in its report to the General Assembly.

U.N. Special Committee on the Balkans

The U.N. Special Committee on the Balkans, on which the United States is represented, has ordered its northern Greek border observation teams to report whether aid from Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to the Greek guerrillas has increased within recent months. The Greek Government has presented new complaints to the Secretary-General as evidence of increasing aid to guerrillas, one of which alleges that late last month a guerrilla brigade of some 800 men entered Albania, obtained fresh supplies, and then slipped back across the border into Greece.

International Refugee Organization

The Iro's General Council of 16 members is debating in Geneva whether to approve an extension of one year of the Iro, which expires July 1, 1950. Although each of the Council's members has expressed his government's views, no final vote has been taken. According to Director General William Hallam Tuck, "It has been my impression that there has been in a broad sense a general recognition—often a reluctant recognition—of the fact that some functions of Iro must continue beyond the original target date for termination." Mr. Tuck favors a year's extension for resettlement work, but suggested that the care and maintenance of refugees in camps cease in June 1950.

World Medical Council Planned

A conference composed of representatives from more than 50 nongovernmental health agencies began April 1 at Brussels to consider creation of a permanent council to coordinate congresses of medical science on a world-wide basis. This conference is being held under the sponsorship of UNESCO and the World Health Organization. The permanent council would strive to unify the work of medical congresses and other agencies, internationally, in order to avoid duplication of studies and gathering. World scientific groups would have a central bureau of information. In addition, the permanent council is expected to give financial assistance to scientific works of congresses and to organize courses in connection with such gatherings for the benefit of physicians.

Conservation and Utilization of Resources

Secretary of the Interior Krug has announced the names of 119 outstanding United States scientists and experts who will present treatises at the U.N. Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources convening August 17 at Lake Success. This world meeting to pool the most advanced scientific knowledge of resources of all nations was proposed by President Truman in September 1946. The conference will have no policy-making responsibilities, since the experts will represent the sciences rather than governments. During the three-week conference, experts will exchange ideas and experiences on the techniques of resources conservation and use, costs and benefits, and tested ways of setting projects into operation.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures

BY DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Director, National Bureau of Standards

The Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures, held at Paris and Sèvres October 12-21, 1948, marked the revival of an international organization which was established by treaty in 1875 and which has held regular meetings since 1889 with the exception of interruptions due to the two World Wars. The Eighth General Conference was held in 1933. The Ninth General Conference was originally scheduled for October 1939 but was postponed because of the outbreak of war in September of that year. The Conference, therefore, had to consider developments which had taken place over a period of 15 years.

Thirty-three countries now belong to the international organization. Twenty-eight of these named fifty-five delegates to the Ninth General Conference. The United States delegates were Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and Dr. E. C. Crittenden, Associate Director.

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures, located at Sèvres, serves both as a laboratory and as a secretariat for the General Conference and for the permanent International Committee on Weights and Measures. The Bureau was able to continue its work throughout the war period, although working under difficult conditions. The buildings of the Bureau suffered some damage from aerial bombardment, but the "prototype" international standards of length and mass, the International Meter and the International Kilogram, were not damaged since they were stored in well-protected, subterranean chambers.

Among the functions of the International Bureau is the periodic comparison of national standards with the international prototypes stored at Sèvres. At the Ninth General Conference the Bureau reported measurements on a few national meters and on a considerable number of national kilograms. With the exception of two kilograms which were known to have been used a great deal, no one of the national standards supplied for comparison showed changes from its original value greater than the possible errors of measurement. For example, among the standards compared was the kilogram No. 20, which constitutes the basic standard of mass, or "weight," of the United States. This kilogram was compared with the international standards in 1937. The measurements

obtained in 1948 differed from those found in 1937 by only two parts in a thousand million.

In spite of the excellent performance of the platinum-iridium meter bars during the 60 years since they were distributed, the search for a less arbitrary standard of length has gone on. In particular it is expected that eventually the wave length of some spectral line might be used as such a standard. Reports made to the Conference indicated very definite progress in this direction. The production of several materials consisting of a single isotope of an element rather than a mixture of several isotopes has made it possible to obtain lines of simple structure giving sharp patterns in the optical instruments by which measurements are made. One of the most promising of these is the green line of mercury-198, an isotope produced by transmutation of gold under neutron bombardment. While not specifically mentioning mercury-198, the Conference formally recognized the fact that spectral lines of this type combine in the highest degree the qualities required to constitute satisfactory standards of length. It requested the national laboratories and the International Bureau to continue the study of such lines with the expectation of establishing eventually a new definition of the meter based upon the wave length of a particular line emitted under specified conditions.

In the field of electrical measurements the consummation of the plan approved by the Eighth Conference, in 1933, to redefine the units so as to make them concordant with the basic mechanical units of length, mass, and time was reported to the Conference. The revised values of electrical units were in fact introduced into use as of January 1, 1948, in accordance with action taken by the International Committee on Weights and Measures.¹ At the same time a new system of photometric units was introduced replacing the two diverse systems which had been in use previously. The Ninth General Conference confirmed both of these actions.

The most important new technical development dealt with by the Conference was the adoption of a revised text describing the International Temperature Scale. This scale, extending from -190°C . to temperatures in the neighborhood of 4000°C .

¹ Announced in National Bureau of Standards Circular No. C459.

has been in use since 1927. The changes made are largely in details of procedure for making measurements in various parts of this range. The lower limit to which the scale is to apply is raised to the boiling point of oxygen, -182.970°C .; the upper range is changed somewhat and made to extend to extremely high temperatures by adopting improved constants and a better expression for the relation between temperature and the energy radiated (Planck's Law instead of Wien's, and 1.438 cm-degrees for the second constant of radiation, instead of 1.432). Numerical values for temperatures in the neighborhood of 1000°C . are raised a few tenths of a degree because the melting point of silver is taken as 960.8° instead of 960.5° . A translation of the complete revised text is being published in the March 1949 issue of the *Journal of Research* of the National Bureau of Standards.

Incidentally, as a result of discussion of the two terms "centigrade" and "centesimal," which have been applied to the temperature scale used in metric countries and in scientific work elsewhere, the Conference recommended the adoption of the name "celsius" in preference to either of the two other terms.

The International Temperature Scale is a practical realization of the theoretical thermodynamic scale, which has commonly been defined by reference to two fixed points—the freezing point and the boiling point of water. Following a proposal of the International Union of Physics, the Conference recognized the possibility of defining an absolute thermodynamic scale of temperature by fixing a single fundamental point, for which the triple point of water would now be taken. However, to make a scale so defined agree with the Kelvin scale now in use it would be necessary to determine precisely the numerical value for that fixed point, and on this numerical value the Conference could not agree, opinion being divided between 273.16° and 273.17°C .

Another point on which there was much discussion was definition of units of heat. The joule was unanimously recommended as a preferred unit, but some workers prefer to continue the use of a calorie, and it has not been possible to reach agreement on the definition of any single unit bearing this name. The Conference, therefore, recommended that the workers using the calorie should furnish all the information necessary to convert their results into joules.

From various sources the Conference received recommendations for the establishment of a general international system of practical units. (These recommendations of course referred to metric units, since the international organization does not attempt to deal with the Anglo-Saxon system of units.) The French national office of weights and measures presented detailed proposals regarding such a general system. The Conference instructed the International Committee on Weights and Measures to undertake a survey of opinions in scientific, technical, and pedagogical circles of all countries in the hope of establishing a single system of units. Inquiries to this end will be transmitted through official governmental agencies.

Various other technical questions were considered by the Conference. One of these which may be of general interest was the naming of large numbers. In many countries names ending in *illion* are applied to digits in groups of six whereas in other countries, including the United States, such names are applied to groups of three digits. For example, in the United States a thousand million is called a billion and a thousand billion a trillion, but in Great Britain a "billion" is a million million, and a "trillion" is a million "billion." In the hope of reconciling this difference the Conference adopted a recommendation favoring the use of six-digit groups; but, since the United States delegates could not agree to such a recommendation, the resolution as adopted proposed the use of that particular system in European countries.

In addition to the technical problems mentioned, the Conference had also to deal with various administrative matters affecting the International Bureau. For example, a new scale of contributions to be paid by member countries was established, and it was agreed that the basic contribution to the International Bureau should be raised from 150,000 gold francs (\$49,005) to 175,000 gold francs (\$57,172.50) as soon as the major countries which are not now able to pay their dues (Japan and Germany) resume payments. The amount of the contribution paid by each member country depends upon its population. The United States, one of the largest countries, pays 15 percent of the total. Eventually, therefore, when the new scale comes into effect, the regular annual dues of the United States will become 26,250 gold francs (\$8,575.88) instead of 22,500 gold francs (\$7,350.75).

Significance of New International Wheat Agreement to U.S. Wheat Farmers

STATEMENT BY CHARLES F. BRANNAN

Secretary of Agriculture

[Released to the press by the
Department of Agriculture March 23]

The United States and other nations have just concluded an international wheat agreement which, if put into effect, will be of great benefit to the farmers of this country.

It has not been done without difficulty. This agreement has been concluded only through a great demonstration of international cooperation.

You know how much the world wheat situation has changed within the past year. The severe shortage that prevailed a year ago has been modified. The price has dropped sharply. These changes weakened our hands and strengthened those of the importers. In spite of that change the ceiling price in this agreement is only 20 cents a bushel lower than the agreement drawn last year, while the floor price for the next four years is 10 cents higher than was provided by the 1948 agreement. If a world wheat surplus develops, that increase in the floor will be extremely beneficial to U.S. farmers.

There are three basic reasons why I feel that this agreement is of great benefit to our farmers.

In the first place, it will stabilize our foreign market for wheat. Under this agreement we will have a guaranteed market for 167.5 million bushels of wheat each year.¹ In addition, we are obliged to supply large quantities of wheat to occupied areas in Germany and Japan. Together, those two obligations will amount, at the present time, to well over 300 million bushels a year. That is about as much wheat as we feel we could guarantee to deliver annually over a four-year period. We expect some years to have more wheat for export than that. But considering the possibility of unfavorable weather, we would not want to guarantee delivery of much more.

Between the Wars our wheat exports dwindled to next to nothing while wheat stocks in this country rose higher and higher and prices fell lower and lower. Our normal customers were raising more and more wheat themselves even though it was extremely uneconomical to do so. That was the outcome of a chain of events which I don't

have to recount here. But our farmers don't want to go through that again. They are able to raise wheat efficiently for export, and they want to retain a reasonable foreign market. Because of the acute dollar shortage throughout much of the world, some of those same tendencies toward uneconomic self-sufficiency are again manifesting themselves. By assuring those countries a stable supply we believe that this agreement will help stem that tide and protect our foreign wheat market.

Second, this agreement will complement our domestic wheat program. As you know, in our domestic agricultural program we are attempting to assure an abundance of food and fiber to our consumers, at the same time making sure that our farmers are not penalized for producing abundantly. This is the aim of our price-support program. Yet with a commodity which we export in large quantities, such as wheat, it will be difficult to support the price at home should world prices fall to very low levels. This agreement puts a floor under the foreign price for much of our export wheat. To the extent that the government finds it necessary to support the domestic price of wheat, this agreement will considerably reduce the cost of that operation.

My third and last point is that this agreement, if put into operation, will set a pattern of international cooperation in solving agricultural problems which can be carried over to other commodities. We have proved to ourselves and to the world that a large body of nations can agree on solutions to complex agricultural problems. This is a postwar "first" in its field. We have, in the case of this commodity at least, shown that international cooperation can be substituted for economic warfare.

¹ Later, on March 23, the Brazilian Government requested an increase in its import quota, which in turn will cause a slight increase in the aforesaid published quota for the United States export market above the 167.5 million bushels given.

Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania Accused of Violating Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

[Released to the press April 2]

The United States representatives in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania delivered the notes given below to the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs of those countries on Saturday, April 2. In these notes the United States Government charges the Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian Governments with having repeatedly violated their obligations under the respective peace treaty articles requiring them to secure to all persons under their jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms.¹

At the request of the Canadian Government, which does not maintain direct diplomatic relations with those governments, the United States representatives simultaneously gave formal notification to the Hungarian and Rumanian Governments that the Canadian Government associates itself with the contents of the respective United States notes. The United States representative in Bulgaria, at the time of presenting the United States note, stated that, while Canada is not a signatory of the peace treaty with Bulgaria and accordingly is not in a position to make representations on the basis of the peace treaty, the views of the Canadian Government in this matter are identical with those expressed in the United States note.

U.S. NOTE TO BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

March 29, 1949

The Legation of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and, acting under the instructions of the United States Government, has the honor to refer to Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, and to the Bulgarian Government's record with respect to fulfillment of its obligations under that Article to protect human rights and the fundamental freedoms.

Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace reads as follows:

Bulgaria shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Bulgarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

Since the entry into force on September 15, 1947 of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, the United States Government, as a signatory of that instrument, has observed closely developments in Bulgaria with a view to ascertaining whether the

Bulgarian Government has been fulfilling its obligations under the Treaty. The United States Government attaches particular importance to the obligations, set forth in the aforementioned Article, which require the Bulgarian Government to secure to all persons under Bulgarian jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms. On the basis of its observations during this period, the United States Government concludes that the Bulgarian Government, although it has had ample opportunity to carry out its commitments in good faith, has deliberately and systematically denied to the Bulgarian people, by means of privative measures and oppressive acts, the exercise of the very rights and freedoms which it has pledged to secure to them under Article 2 of the Treaty. The disregard shown by the Bulgarian Government for the rights and liberties of persons under its jurisdiction, as illustrated below, has indeed become so notorious as to evoke the condemnation of free peoples everywhere.

Through the exercise of police power the Bulgarian Government has deprived large numbers of its citizens of their basic human rights, assured to them under the Treaty of Peace. These deprivations have been manifested by arbitrary arrests, systematic perversion of the judicial process, and the prolonged detention in prisons and camps, without public trial, of persons whose views are opposed to those of the regime.

Similarly, the Bulgarian Government has denied to persons living under its jurisdiction, as individuals and as organized groups including democratic political parties, the fundamental freedoms of political opinion and of public meeting. It has dissolved the National Agrarian Union, the Bulgarian Socialist Party and other groups, and has imprisoned many of their leaders. With the Treaty of Peace barely in effect and in the face of world opinion, the Bulgarian Government ordered the execution of Nikola Petkov, National Agrarian Union leader, who dared to express democratic political opinions which did not correspond to those of the Bulgarian Government. Proceedings were instituted against those deputies who did not agree with its policies, with the result that no vestige of parliamentary opposition now remains, an illustration of the effective denial of freedom of political opinion in Bulgaria.

By restrictions on the press and on other publications, the Bulgarian Government has denied to persons under its jurisdiction the freedom of ex-

¹ See also BULLETIN of Mar. 27, 1949, p. 391.

pression guaranteed to them under the Treaty of Peace. By laws, administrative acts, and the use of force and intimidation on the part of its officials, the Bulgarian Government has made it impossible for individual citizens openly to express views not in conformity to those officially prescribed. Freedom of the press does not exist in Bulgaria.

By legislation, by the acts of its officials, and by "trials" of religious leaders, the Bulgarian Government has acted in contravention of the express provision of the Treaty of Peace in respect of freedom of worship. Recent measures directed against the Protestant denominations in Bulgaria, for example, are clearly incompatible with the Bulgarian Government's obligation to secure freedom of religious worship to all persons under its jurisdiction.

The Bulgarian Government bears full responsibility not only for acts committed since the effective date of the Treaty of Peace which are in contravention of Article 2, but also for its failure to redress the consequences of acts committed prior to that date which have continued to prejudice the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms. The United States Government, mindful of its responsibilities under the Treaty of Peace, has drawn attention on appropriate occasions to the flagrant conduct of the Bulgarian authorities in this regard. The Bulgarian Government, however, has failed to modify its conduct in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty.

In the circumstances, the United States Government, as a signatory of the Treaty of Peace, finds that the Bulgarian Government has repeatedly violated the provisions of Article 2 of that Treaty. In as much as the obligation of the Government of Bulgaria to secure to all persons under Bulgarian jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms is expressly stipulated in the Treaty, no specious argument that the matters raised in the present note are purely of a domestic character can be accepted. The United States Government, accordingly, calls upon the Bulgarian Government to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect of the violations referred to above and requests the Bulgarian Government to specify the steps which it is prepared to take in implementing fully the terms of Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace.

U.S. NOTE TO HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

March 29, 1949

The Legation of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary and, acting under the instructions of the United States Government, has the honor to refer to Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary, and to the Hungarian Government's record with respect to fulfillment of its obligations under that Article to protect human rights and the fundamental freedoms.

April 10, 1949

Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace reads as follows:

1. Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

2. Hungary further undertakes that the laws in force in Hungary shall not, either in their content or in their application, discriminate or entail any discrimination between persons of Hungarian nationality on the ground of their race, sex, language or religion, whether in reference to their persons, property, business, professional or financial interests, status, political or civil rights or any other matter.

Since the entry into force on September 15, 1947 of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary, the United States Government, as a signatory of that instrument, has observed closely developments in Hungary with a view to ascertaining whether the Hungarian Government has been fulfilling its obligations under the Treaty. The United States Government attaches particular importance to the obligations, set forth in the aforementioned Article, which require the Hungarian Government to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms. On the basis of its observations during this period, the United States Government concludes that the Hungarian Government, although it has had ample opportunity to carry out its commitments in good faith, has deliberately and systematically denied to the Hungarian people, by means of privative measures and oppressive acts, the exercise of the very rights and freedoms which it has pledged to secure to them under Article 2 of the Treaty. The disregard shown by the Hungarian Government for the rights and liberties of persons under its jurisdiction, as illustrated below, has indeed become so notorious as to evoke the condemnation of free peoples everywhere.

The abridgment of rights and freedoms begun by the Hungarian Government in the armistice period has continued without abatement since the entry into force of the Treaty of Peace. Through arbitrary exercise of police power and perversion of judicial process, the Hungarian Government and its agencies have violated the rights of citizens as free men to life and liberty. Denial of freedom of political opinion is complete in Hungary. Democratic political parties which held substantial mandates from people have been through the Government's initiative successively purged, silenced in Parliament, fragmented and dissolved. To enforce rigid political conformity the Hungarian Government and the Communist Party which controls it have established a vast and insidious network of police and other agents who observe, report on, and seek to control the private opinions, associations, and activities of its citizens.

The Hungarian Government, despite the provisions of the Treaty of Peace, has circumscribed

freedom of expression. Freedom of press and publication does not exist. Basic decrees pertaining to the press are restrictive in character and are so interpreted in practice. No substantive criticism of the Government of the Communist Party is permitted. Government control of printing establishments and of the distribution of newsprint has been exercised to deny freedom of expression to individuals or groups whose political opinions are at variance with those of the Government. In the field of reporting, absence of formal censorship has not obscured the record of the Hungarian Government in excluding or expelling foreign correspondents who have written despatches critical of the regime or in intimidating local correspondents into writing only what is acceptable or favorable to the regime.

Freedom of public meeting on political matters has been regularly denied to all except Communist groups and their collaborators. In the case of religious meetings, on various occasions attendance at such gatherings has been obstructed and the principals subjected to harassment. The Hungarian Government, moreover, has pursued policies detrimental to freedom of religious worship. It has sought by coercive measures to undermine the influence of the churches and of religious leaders and to restrict their legitimate functions. By arbitrary and unjustified proceedings against religious leaders on fabricated grounds, as in the cases of Cardinal Mindszenty and Lutheran Bishop Ordass, the Hungarian Government has attempted to force the submission of independent church leaders and to bring about their replacement with collaborators subservient to the Communist Party and its program. Such measures constitute violations of the freedom of religious worship guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace.

The Hungarian Government bears full responsibility not only for acts committed since the effective date of the Treaty of Peace which are in contravention of Article 2, but also for its failure to redress the consequences of acts committed prior to that date which have continued to prejudice the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms. The United States Government, mindful of its responsibilities under the Treaty of Peace, had drawn attention on appropriate occasions to the flagrant conduct of the Hungarian authorities in this regard. The Hungarian Government, however, has failed to modify its conduct in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty.

In the circumstances, the United States Government, as a signatory of the Treaty of Peace, finds that the Hungarian Government has repeatedly violated the provisions of Article 2 of that Treaty. In as much as the obligation of the Government of Hungary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction, the enjoyment of human rights and the fundamental freedoms is expressly stipulated in the Treaty, no specious argument that the matters raised in the present Note are purely of a domestic character can be ac-

cepted. The United States Government, accordingly, calls upon the Hungarian Government to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect of the violations referred to above and requests the Hungarian Government to specify the steps which it is prepared to take in implementing fully the terms of Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace.

U.S. NOTE TO RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT

March 29, 1949.

The Legation of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Rumania and, acting under the instructions of the United States Government, has the honor to refer to Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Rumania, and to the Rumanian Government's record with respect to fulfillment of its obligations under that Article to protect human rights and the fundamental freedoms.

Article 3 of Treaty of Peace reads as follows:

1. Roumania shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Roumanian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

2. Roumania further undertakes that the laws in force in Roumania shall not, either in their content or in their application, discriminate or entail any discrimination between persons of Roumanian nationality on the ground of their race, sex, language or religion, whether in reference to their persons, property, business, profession or financial interests, status, political or civil rights or any other matter.

Since the entry into force on September 15, 1947 of the Treaty of Peace with Rumania, the United States Government, as a signatory of that instrument, has observed closely developments in Rumania with a view to ascertaining whether the Rumanian Government has been fulfilling its obligations under the Treaty. The United States Government attaches particular importance to the obligations, set forth in the aforementioned Article, which require the Rumanian Government to secure to all persons under Rumanian jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms. On the basis of its observations during this period, the United States Government concludes that the Rumanian Government, although it has had ample opportunity to carry out its commitments in good faith, has deliberately and systematically denied to the Rumanian people, by means of privative measures and oppressive acts, the exercise of the very rights and freedoms which it has pledged to secure to them under Article 3 of the Treaty. The disregard shown by the Rumanian Government for the rights and liberties of persons under its jurisdiction, as illustrated below, has indeed become so notorious as to evoke the condemnation of free peoples everywhere.

During the Armistice period the Rumanian Government took or countenanced actions which

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progressively deprived persons under its jurisdiction of their essential rights and freedoms. The Rumanian Government accelerated these deprivations after it had signed the Treaty of Peace on February 10, 1947, and in June and August 1947, the United States Government warned the Rumanian Government concerning such actions as being prejudicial to the fulfillment of provisions of the Treaty. The Rumanian Government, however, took no corrective measures. This process was not only not reversed but continued without abatement after the Treaty came into force.

In violation of freedom of political opinion, assured by the Treaty of Peace, the Rumanian Government and the minority Communist Party which controls it disrupted, silenced and outlawed democratic political parties and deprived democratic leaders of their liberty. To this end, the Rumanian Government employed methods of intimidation and perversions of the judicial process. The inequities of these actions, as exemplified by the "trial" and condemnation to life imprisonment of Iuliu Maniu, President of the National Peasant Party, and other leaders were recited by the United States Government in the Legation's note No. 61 of February 2, 1948. Moreover, large numbers of Rumanian citizens have been seized and held for long periods without public trial.

By laws, decrees and administrative measures as well as by extra-legal acts of organizations affiliated with the Government and the Communist Party, the Rumanian Government has stifled all expression of political opinion at variance with its own. Freedom of press and publication, guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace, does not exist in Rumania. No substantive criticism of the Government is permitted. The Rumanian Government has taken control of printing establishments and has suppressed all publications which are not responsive to its direction or which do not serve the purposes of the Communist Party.

Despite the express provision of the Treaty of Peace, only Communist and Communist-approved organizations are able in practice to hold public meetings. In view of the threat of forcible intervention and reprisals by the Government or by the Communist Party, other groups have not attempted to hold such meetings.

The Rumanian Government has likewise abridged freedom of religious worship, guaranteed under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace, by legislation and by other measures which effectively deny such freedom. It has assumed extensive control over the practice of religion, including the application of political tests, which is incompatible with freedom of worship. These powers have been used in at least one instance to destroy by Government decree a major religious body and to transfer its property to the state.

The Rumanian Government bears full responsibility not only for acts committed since the

April 10, 1949

effective date of the Treaty of Peace which are in contravention of Article 3, but also for its failure to redress the consequences of acts committed prior to that date which have continued to prejudice the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms. The United States Government, mindful of its responsibilities under the Treaty of Peace, has drawn attention on appropriate occasions to the flagrant conduct of the Rumanian authorities in this regard. The Rumanian Government, however, has failed to modify its conduct in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty.

In the circumstances, the United States Government, as a signatory of the Treaty of Peace, finds that the Rumanian Government has repeatedly violated the provisions of Article 3 of that Treaty. In as much as the obligation of the Government of Rumania to secure to all persons under Rumanian jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and the fundamental freedoms is expressly stipulated in the Treaty, no specious argument that the matters raised in the present note are purely of a domestic character can be accepted. The United States Government, accordingly, calls upon the Rumanian Government to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect of the violations referred to above and requests the Rumanian Government to specify the steps which it is prepared to take in implementing fully the terms of Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace.

THE CONGRESS

U.S. Extends Invitation for 1956 Olympic Games¹

WHEREAS the United States Olympic Association will invite the International Olympic Committee to hold the Olympic Games in the United States at Detroit, Michigan, in 1956: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Government of the United States joins in the invitation of the United States Olympic Association to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1956 Olympic Games in the United States at Detroit, Michigan; and expresses the hospitable hope that the United States may be selected as the site for this great enterprise in international good will.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to the International Olympic Committee.
Approved March 23, 1949.

¹ Public Law 22, 81st Cong., 1st sess.

National Conference of Christians and Jews Protest Denial of Religious Freedom in Hungary and Bulgaria

[Released to the press March 31]

Text of Petition

March 28, 1949

SIR: It has become tragically clear to the world that calculated assaults on and suppression of freedom of religion are now practiced in various nations as matters of national policy. These actions undermine the cornerstone of world peace which 55 nations laid in San Francisco.

There the peoples of those nations proclaimed "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, the equal rights of men and women" and undertook to "achieve international cooperation . . . in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion".

Lest these solemn covenants with the peoples of the world become empty phrases, the religious rights thus guaranteed must, in deeds as well as in words, be protected. Such safeguards the United Nations was constituted to provide.

In furtherance of the Charter's provisions, the General Assembly of the United Nations, in December, 1948, by vote of 48 nations, none dissenting, proclaimed a Universal Declaration of Human Rights which provides that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion", and the right "in public or private to manifest his religion or beliefs in teaching, practices, worship and observance"; that "everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of . . . any criminal charge against him".

These fundamental rights, we submit, have been violated in recent prosecutions of religious leaders in Hungary and Bulgaria. An issue of paramount importance therefore confronts the United Nations, which both its General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council have power to examine.

The Charter not only authorizes but directs the General Assembly (Chap. IV, Art. 13) to "initiate studies and make recommendations for the pur-

pose of . . . assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all". Like powers are granted to the Economic and Social Council (Chap. X, Art. 62). The Member States of the United Nations (Chap. IX, Art. 55 and 56) "pledge themselves" to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all." Chapter I, Article 2, Section 6 of the Charter also enacts that the United Nations "shall ensure that states which are not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security".

Pursuant to these and other mandates of the Charter, treaties were made on February 10, 1947, by twelve of the victorious Allies including the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, U. S. A., China and France, with the vanquished governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania. These treaties declare that in their respective territorial jurisdiction each of these states "shall take all measures to secure to all persons . . . without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting". These treaties declare that the parties thereto shall appoint a commission to consider disputes arising from their violation.

Pursuant to those treaties, to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ample jurisdiction exists for inquiry into the grave violations of religious rights which have lately occurred. The authority to conduct such inquiries carries with it a commensurate duty.

Wherefore, we urge that our Government raise these issues, either in the United Nations, or by such other means as may be most appropriate, to the end that recent imprisonments, trials and convictions of religious leaders by the Governments of Bulgaria and Hungary shall be made the subject of prompt, impartial, public examination.

Very respectfully,
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS.

[Here follow the signatures of the members of the Human Rights Committee, the National Co-Chairman, the President, and other participants of the Conference]

Reply of Secretary Acheson to the President and Chairman of the Human Rights Committee

SIRS: The Department of State welcomes your petition of March 29 protesting against the denial of religious freedom in Hungary and Bulgaria.

We Americans know the importance of freedom of religion. Our country was settled very largely by individuals who fled intolerance to find freedom to worship their God according to the dictates of their conscience. In the United States they established a haven of individual freedoms which we, their inheritors, enjoy in full measure today.

With other nations which share our belief in individual liberty, we are now seeking to promote fundamental human rights through the United Nations and other means. What appears to be a brutal threat to freedom of thought, conscience and religion has been developed by the authoritarian regimes which control Eastern European peoples. A Godless Inquisition has apparently been set in operation to abolish, through thought police, the right of the individual to follow any kind of religious belief.

The United States will join with like-minded nations in focusing world attention on this tyranny through appropriate means.

To the best of our national ability, your petition will be answered.

Very truly yours,

DEAN G. ACHESON
Secretary of State

ECA Anniversary

Voice of America Broadcast

[Released to the press April 11]

The Voice of America will commemorate the first anniversary of the Economic Cooperation Administration with a series of special broadcasts to the world this week end.

George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for public affairs, said the special broadcasts are designed to give overseas listeners a clear and accurate picture of the true aims of the European Recovery Programs and the accomplishments that have been made under it.

The commemoration will be climaxed with a Voice of America broadcast on Sunday of a 30-minute documentary entitled "The Marshall Plan." Paul Hoffman, ECA Administrator; Christian Christiansen, editor of *Verdensgang*, of Oslo; A. P. Wadsworth, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, and Raymond Aron, editor of *Figaro*, of Paris, will participate in the program.

Another special broadcast Sunday will be a radio forum, "One Year of ECA," during which Anne O'Hare McCormick of the *New York Times*

and Quincy Howe of the Columbia Broadcasting System will be interviewed.

During the week leading up to the ECA anniversary, the Voice of America has broadcast statements by a number of officials and private citizens of nations cooperating in the recovery program.

Participants include: Erik Brofoss, Norwegian Minister of Commerce; J. O. Krag, Danish Minister of Commerce; Sean McBride, Irish Minister of External Affairs; Maurice Petsche, French Minister of Finance; Moens de Fernig, Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade; Stephan Stephanopoulos, Greek Minister of Coordination; P. Makris, Secretary General of the Greek Federation of Labor; Dr. Peter Krauland, Austrian Minister for Economic Planning; Tage Erlander, Swedish Prime Minister; Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Robert Marjolin of France, Secretary of the Organization of European Economic Cooperation.

ECA officials who made special talks for overseas broadcast included T. K. Finletter, Chief of the ECA Mission to the United Kingdom; J. D. Zellerbach, Chief of the ECA Mission to Italy; W. Averell Harriman, ECA Ambassador; John Nuveen, Jr., Chief of the ECA Mission to Greece; and David K. E. Bruce, Chief of the ECA Mission to France. Other anniversary statements include those by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Vera Micheles Dean of the Foreign Policy Association.

Additional statements are being recorded in the United States and abroad for use in connection with the ECA anniversary broadcasts.

Message to the President From Prime Minister Attlee

[Released to the press by the White House April 2]

A year has now gone by since you signed the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 and gave us hope and help when most we needed it. In the short space of these twelve months, nineteen free nations and territories, joining together in the organization for European Economic Co-operation, have embarked on a co-operative effort which is without precedent in times of peace. As a result, during the last year the whole economic scene in Western Europe has been transformed to a degree which must astonish all of us when we recall the uncertainties and perils of the immediately preceding years.

That this progress towards full recovery has been and continues to be accomplished, is due to the generosity and far-sightedness of the people and Government of the United States. Without their help the achievements of the past year would not have been possible nor would Europe now have the confidence to go forward to grapple the great tasks which yet remain to be fulfilled. On this happy anniversary, so pregnant for the peace of civilization, we send to you and to the American people our heartfelt thanks.

Selecting Our Future Citizens

BY HERVE J. L'HEUREUX¹

Chief, Visa Division

There are two basic theories or fundamental systems for the control of immigration into any country. One is that no alien shall be permitted to enter the national territory of a country unless there is some specific provision of the law of the country concerned which authorizes the admission of the individual alien or the particular class of aliens to which he belongs. In other words, under this theory the national law of the particular country bars all aliens from admission into the national territory except in such cases or classes of cases as the law may specifically provide for the admission of aliens.

The other basic concept of immigration control is predicated upon the theory that all aliens may have the privilege of entering the national territory of a country, so far as the fundamental law of the country is concerned, unless there is some particular provision in the national law which specifically provides for the exclusion of an alien in an individual case, according to the excluded class of aliens to which he belongs. This is the fundamental concept of immigration control which is followed by the United States, although most countries of the world follow the first basic principle I have mentioned.

You can appreciate the reason why our immigration laws are based upon the second theoretical concept. It is simply a matter of our historical development as a nation of immigrant people. In the early days of our history we welcomed and encouraged all immigrants who wanted to come here. We needed manpower to develop the vast wilderness which has become what we know today as the United States of America. We were looking for men and women who wanted to start a new life in this new world of rugged individualism and collective opportunity—men and women who loved human freedom and who cherished political and religious liberty. We wanted immigrants who would leave their old-world problems and controversies behind them and come here to establish upon the continent of North America a new nation of people from many lands—a new nation based upon new political and economic concepts of national life. That we have succeeded so well is in

itself a tribute to the sturdy character of our early immigrants.

We want to keep the doors open for worthy immigrants and yet preserve our heritage. We do not wish to see our favorable position in the world frittered away by a lackadaisical immigration policy which would permit a vast influx of people from other countries of the world who would create insurmountable problems for those who are already here.

This is a time of great and far-reaching achievement in the fields of science and invention. In these modern days of global-freight aircraft, radio, radar, television, and other electronic as well as mass-production developments, not to mention atomic energy, we are living in a much smaller world. It is also a more highly developed civilization from many points of view. There is, therefore, sound basis for a new concept of immigration control. We need to have a more selective immigration policy in the interests of our own people, and yet we would not close the door to immigrants who, for their own benefit alone, may desire to come to this country.

In a more technical sense, it has been our practice in past years to follow the "first-come-first-served" rule in granting the privilege of immigration into the United States. This was necessary because of the fact that we have imposed numerical as well as qualitative restrictions upon the entry of immigrants into this country. In other words, when you have more applicants for permission to enter than there are seats in the hall, it is customary for people to line up at the entrance. Those first in line may be admitted, but the hall may be filled before the last person in line is reached.

In enacting our quota immigration laws, Congress has provided that we may take certain immigrants out of line and move them ahead of others. This we call granting a preference. But Congress has stipulated precisely in the law the classes which may be granted such a preference over others, whom we call nonpreference immigrants. We are therefore precluded from taking other persons out of their normal order and, in effect, granting to them an unauthorized preference, or a preference not provided by law.

The only occupational preference authorized by law is for aliens having skill in agriculture above that of an ordinary farm laborer, but the law provides that this shall not apply to applicants who

¹ Address delivered at the Annual Conference of National Council of Naturalization and Citizenship, New York City, on Mar. 25, 1949, and released to the press on the same date.

are chargeable to quotas of less than 300 annually, and it is, of course, in the quotas smaller than 300 annually that preference may mean the difference between coming to the United States or not being able to come at all, because of the heavy demand for visas on the part of aliens who are the close relatives of citizens or residents and who are entitled to preference as such in accordance with the law.

Our experience of a quarter of a century in the work of controlling immigration into the United States, primarily at the foreign source, through the visa or double-check system shows that there is sound basis for an amendment of the law which will enable us to penetrate further into the field of selective immigration. We have been obliged to tell American industrial, commercial, and scientific institutions and firms that they may not bring to the United States as immigrants out of the regular turn on a quota waiting list, a highly skilled and greatly needed technician or scientist. In some such cases it may be many years before the aliens they may desire to bring to this country can be reached on the waiting list.

This situation, in my opinion, is one that would justify early remedial legislation, not for the purpose of assisting for his own sake an immigrant who wants to come here as soon as possible but for the purpose of enabling the important American interests involved to fill an urgent need, which in turn will provide for greater activity and expansion of our business and industry and provide more and greater employment for our citizens and residents. In other words, a sovereign nation should have the power to select and bring immigrants into its territory whenever it is in the national interest to do so, instead of filling up the quotas year in and year out with immigrants who, for their own sakes, desire to enter, regardless of whether they may be able to make any appreciable contribution to the national welfare.

Nonimmigrant Passport Visa Fee Arrangement With France

[Released to the press March 30]

Effective April 1, 1949, American citizens in possession of valid American passports may enter Metropolitan France and the following French territories without French visas for a temporary period of stay provided they comply with other laws and regulations of Metropolitan France and of such territories concerning the entry, residence, and employment or occupation of foreigners or travelers: Metropolitan France, Andorra, Algeria, Morocco, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana, Réunion, Tunisia.

Statutory and other restrictions preclude the United States from granting identical concessions, but French nationals resident in Metropolitan

April 10, 1949

France and the above-mentioned territories who are in possession of valid French passports and who are eligible to receive visas with which to apply for admission into the United States as *bona fide* nonimmigrants will be granted, effective April 1, 1949, gratis passport visas, and in cases of qualified temporary visitors, visas may be valid for 24 months provided the passports of the bearers remain valid for that period of time. All other nonimmigrant passport visas granted French nationals resident in Metropolitan France and in the above-mentioned territories will have a maximum period of validity of 12 months provided the passports of the bearers remain valid for that period of time.

French citizens resident outside Metropolitan France and the above-mentioned French territories and who are eligible to receive American visas, may be granted nonimmigrant passport visas valid for a maximum period of 12 months at prescribed visa fees.

American citizens entering French territories other than those above-mentioned are subject to French visa requirements and visa fees.

This arrangement will be put into effect outside Metropolitan France, United Kingdom, Belgium, and Switzerland for French citizens residing in the specified territories but temporarily absent therefrom and who are proceeding to the United States as nonimmigrants, as soon as American diplomatic and consular officers are notified.

Atlantic Pact Countries Take Note of Soviet Views of the Treaty

Statement by the Foreign Ministers

[Released to the press April 2]

The Foreign Ministers of the countries assembled here in Washington for the signing of the North Atlantic pact have taken note of the views of the Soviet Government made public by that Government on March 31, 1949.

The Foreign Ministers note that the views expressed by the Soviet Government on March 31 are identical in their misinterpretation of the nature and intent of this association with those published by the Soviet Foreign Office in January, before the text of the pact was even in existence. It would thus appear that the views of the Soviet Government on this subject do not arise from an examination of the character and text of the North Atlantic pact but from other considerations.

The text of the treaty itself is the best answer to such misrepresentations and allegations. The text makes clear the completely defensive nature of this pact, its conformity with both the spirit and letter of the Charter of the United Nations, and also the fact that the pact is not directed against any nation or group of nations but only against armed aggression.

Voice of America Broadcasts Atlantic Pact Ceremonies

The largest concentration of short-wave radio facilities ever assembled for a single program will be used to broadcast to the world the address of President Truman, the 12 Foreign Ministers, and the other ceremonies of the signing of the North Atlantic security pact in Washington on Monday (April 4 at 2:45 to 5:00 p. m., e. s. t.)

The Voice of America, originating the broadcasts in the Departmental Auditorium, where the signing takes place, will be joined by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Broadcasting Company and the U.S. Armed Forces Network, to bring the signing ceremonies to a world-wide audience and in the major languages of the world—43 in all.

People of the Eastern European countries, including Soviet Russia, will be able to listen to the ceremony either in English as it actually takes place, or to listen to the detailed description of the event and the summary translations of the speeches in their own languages.

This double coverage to Iron Curtain areas, in which government censorship might otherwise keep accurate news of the event from the people, will be provided through additional relays put into service for this purpose, and the regular language programs beamed to Russia and her satellites by both the Voice of America and the BBC. These facilities will include the four powerful transmitters of the American relay base in Munich in addition to the BBC relays for Eastern Europe.

The Voice and BBC will have a team of commentators near the signing table to give the continuing description of the event. All of the commentary originating during the ceremony will be in English, with the translations being made by the language experts in the New York studios of the Voice. Immediately after the signing, a VOA French commentator will give a complete résumé of the event at the Washington studios of the Voice for direct broadcast to Europe.

The Voice of America broadcast will begin at 2:45 p. m., Monday with a background commentary on the pact. At 3:00 p. m., the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Broadcasting Company, and the U.S. Armed Forces Network will join the network just before the speeches by the Foreign Ministers begin on the stage.

The entire ceremony consisting of speeches by Secretary Acheson and the Foreign Ministers, the address by President Truman, and the signing ceremonies will go over the air simultaneously to Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.

After the ceremonies are over, the Voice of America will rebroadcast a half-hour summarized version to Latin America and to the Far East.

During the 24 hours following the ceremonies, summaries of the event will be broadcast on all regular Voice of America programs.

In addition to the broadcasting of the ceremony, the texts of all speeches and news stories of the event will be sent to U.S. Embassies and Legations abroad and made available to the press in foreign countries. Photographic exhibits of the signing will also be sent out.

Foreign Ministers Approve Atlantic Treaty

Communiqué

[Released to the press April 2]

The Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United Kingdom and the Secretary of State of the United States met on April 2 and formally approved the text of the North Atlantic Treaty, to be signed on April 4.

Preliminary consideration was given to the nature of the council to be established under article 9 of the treaty. It was agreed that the council should be composed of Foreign Ministers or other representatives of governments. It was agreed that the council should meet immediately after the treaty goes into effect for the purpose of establishing the defense committee.

Mutual Problems Discussed With Netherlands

Joint Statement by Secretary Acheson and Foreign Minister Stikker of the Netherlands

[Released to the press March 31]

Mr. Stikker, in his talk with the Secretary of State, went over several matters of interest to the Netherlands Government in connection with the Atlantic pact and Western European questions. He also discussed fully and frankly the Indonesian situation. In this connection, the Secretary indicated to him the strong hope of the United States Government that the instructions sent from the Security Council to the Commission for Indonesia on March 23 might be put into effect at the earliest possible date. The Secretary expressed full confidence that both parties would enter into preliminary negotiations called for by the Security Council action promptly and in good faith.

Mr. Stikker, after making clear that the suggestions of the Security Council had been accepted by the Netherlands Government, expressed similar desires and outlined to the Secretary the paths along which he believed progress could be achieved most effectively and expeditiously.

U.S. and U.K. Discuss Germany and Greece

Joint Statement by Secretary Acheson and Foreign Secretary Bevin

[Released to the press March 31]

The Secretary of State reviewed with Mr. Bevin a number of European questions of common concern. In particular, they gave general consideration to the problems of Western Germany and exchanged views on the situation in Greece. The Secretary of State and Mr. Bevin met in order to have a general exchange of views on these subjects, and no decisions were taken at the meeting.

Definition of Term "German Ethnic Origin"

[Released to the press March 30]

The Department of State has formulated the following definition of the term "German ethnic origin" for the guidance of American consular officers in Germany and Austria in implementation of section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948:

In order to qualify for an immigration visa under the "German ethnic origin" portions of the German and Austrian quotas the burden of proof shall be upon each applicant to establish that he is not subject to exclusion from the United States under any provision of the immigration laws and to establish the following qualifications as a person of "German ethnic origin" as intended by Congress in enacting the provisions of section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of June 25, 1948:

1. That he was born in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, or Yugoslavia. The statute specifically requires this as an element of classification.

2. That he resided in any part of Germany or Austria on June 25, 1948, when the Displaced Persons Act became effective. This is also a specific statutory requirement.

3. That he does not come under the jurisdiction of the International Refugee Organization. The statute classifies as displaced persons certain aliens who are under the jurisdiction of the International Refugee Organization, and provides a special procedure for dealing with them as "eligible displaced persons".

4. (a) That he is a German expellee, or the accompanying wife or minor child of a German expellee, pursuant to the Potsdam Agreement of August 1, 1945, from Poland, Czechoslovakia, or Hungary, or (b) that he is a refugee, or the accompanying wife or minor child of a refugee from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, or Yugoslavia.

5. That he is characteristically Germanic, a status which is to be determined upon the basis of the following combination of factors, the presence or absence of any particular one of which will not, in itself, be considered as conclusive, but any combination of which may be considered as providing satisfactory evidence of German ethnic origin:

(a) Antecedents emigrated from Germany.

(b) Use of any of the German dialects as the common language of the home or for social communications.

(c) Resided in the country of birth in an area populated predominantly by persons of Germanic origin or stock who have retained German social characteristics and group homogeneity as distinguished from the surrounding population.

(d) Evidences common attributes or social characteristics of the Germanic group in which he resided in the country of his birth, such as educational institutions attended, church affiliation, social and political associations

and affiliations, name, business or commercial practices and associations, and secondary languages or dialects.

6. Any person who fails to qualify under 1 or 2 is statutorily ineligible to receive an immigration visa under the "German ethnic origin" clause in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act, but such person may apply in the usual manner for an appropriate immigration visa under the quota of the country of his birth, at such time as his turn is reached on the waiting list, and his priority on such waiting list shall be determined as of the date of his registration for an immigration visa under the "German ethnic origin" program.

7. In the case of any applicant who qualifies under 1 and 2, but who fails to qualify under 3, 4, or 5, action should be suspended and a full report should be submitted to the Department for an advisory opinion concerning the alien's proper classification.

Persons in Germany and Austria who were born in one of the five countries mentioned in the above definition may submit to the American consular office at which they are registered appropriate evidence to establish that they are classifiable as persons of German ethnic origin. Such evidence should not be sent to the Department of State.

American Soldiers Convicted in Czechoslovakia on Charges of Espionage

Statement by Secretary Acheson

[Released to the press March 30]

The United States Government views with grave concern the conviction on March 26 of two American soldiers, George R. Jones and Clarence R. Hill, to ten to twelve years at hard labor, respectively, on charges of espionage after detention since December 10, 1948, without access to our Embassy and without due regard for the normal rights and safeguards to which an accused should be entitled insofar as this Government is aware. The conviction was suddenly announced on March 29 without prior notification to our Embassy in Praha that the men had been brought to trial. Earlier background information on this case was made available to the press in the Department's announcement of February 18, 1949, and in subsequent reports from our Embassy in Praha.¹

This Government fully supports the action of the United States Ambassador in Praha in protesting the procedure of the Czechoslovak authorities in this matter. The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated that a note is being addressed to the Embassy on this subject, and has further promised that arrangements would be made next week for our Embassy to interview them.

Before determining what further measures may be taken in this matter on behalf of the American citizens involved, the Department of State will await the Czechoslovak official communication in this matter and the results of the interviews with the prisoners by our representatives in Praha.

¹ BULLETIN of Feb. 27, 1949, p. 266.

Influence of Inter-American Relations on U.S. Foreign Policy

BY PAUL C. DANIELS¹

Director for American Republic Affairs

You are all familiar with the history of relations between the United States and its good neighbors in the other American republics. These relations are of long standing. There have been ups and downs, to be sure, but the outstanding feature through many decades has been the determination of the American nations to get along together for the benefit of all.

At the root of this historic cooperation is the factor of geography, which binds us together. Deeper still is the strong psychological factor of love of liberty and freedom and the aspirations of democracy which we share. Nearly all the American republics, like our own country, obtained their freedom by fighting for it. They have carefully guarded their hard-won independence ever since.

The ability of the American republics to get along together has never stood out in sharper relief than it does today. Not only does it stand out by contrast with conflicts elsewhere, but it serves as a powerful beacon to guide the rest of the world. I look upon the evolution of Pan-Americanism as the source and the proving ground of some of the major programs of the United States foreign policy of today. A brief look into the background and some of the latest developments in the political, technical, and economic phases of our cooperation with the other American nations will illustrate this point.

Ever since the days of President Monroe, the American Republics. This, in turn, became the cooperation among themselves for the protection of their individual and collective freedom. This need, of course, has its basis in the community of interests of the Americas.

This community of interests, through the years, became more widely recognized. It found its first expression in organized form in 1890 with establishment of the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics. This, in turn, became the Pan American Union in 1910. There followed a step-by-step development, entirely healthy and logical in character, that led to the creation of the Organization of American States at the Bogotá conference of 1948. The Pan American Union, today, is the permanent general secretariat of that organization.

While political and economic considerations

were in the process of development, there was a similar evolution of the concept of mutual aid for security. Beginning with the principle of consultation in the event of a threat to peace, this mutual concern developed into the doctrine of "all for one and one for all." At Habana in 1940, the year before Pearl Harbor, the concept that an attack on an American state by a non-American state would be considered as an attack on all became generally accepted. This was reaffirmed in 1945, in the Act of Chapultepec. This act provided that in the event of an attack, there would be general consultation to decide on counter measures, including the use of armed force.

Thus, there emerged an entirely new principle in international cooperation. The thought, to be sure, was not of itself a new one, but in its application to international treaties and commitments, it was a fundamental innovation. Today, as we know, it is having a tremendous influence in world affairs.

These and other important concepts found their practical application in the treaty of Rio de Janeiro, signed in 1947. The treaty embodies the principle of "all for one and one for all" should an attack occur within the geographic limits encompassing the Western Hemisphere. It goes still further than that. It extends the obligation of the adherents to consult for collective action when an attack anywhere in the world threatens the security of America. This is a realistic recognition that Western-Hemisphere security is inseparably bound up with the security of the rest of the world.

It is an interesting fact that although the Mexico City conference preceded the San Francisco conference on the United Nations, the Act of Chapultepec provided that any treaty which might grow out of it should be consistent with the U.N. Charter. This reflects the basic faith of the Americas in the concept that the United Nations is the paramount authority for the preservation of world peace. It is not without significance that all of the American republics are members in good standing of the United Nations.

Then, when the U.N. Charter was being evolved, in San Francisco, the United States together with the other American republics introduced the principle of regional security arrangements. Subsequent developments have confirmed the wisdom of this proposal. The American republics had behind them the experience of nearly 60 years of

¹ An address delivered at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, on Mar. 30, 1949, and released to the press on the same date.

collective action for their mutual welfare. They had demonstrated the complete feasibility of such action. By their foresight at San Francisco, they placed the benefit of this successful experience at the disposal of the world. It is this experience which has guided us in our policy of strengthening freedom-loving nations against aggression, in order that they may attain economic security.

The North Atlantic pact is the latest application of our policy of helping democratic nations protect themselves against aggression. You have had occasion to familiarize yourselves with its provisions since it was published a few days ago. The basic structure of the North Atlantic pact, you will note, is very similar to that of the Rio treaty. The pact, like the Rio treaty, contains provisions for consultation for collective action as well as for unified common defense, should an armed attack be made on any one or more of the contracting parties. Both are regional arrangements, with both pursuing the same goal in their respective areas.

Only recently we saw the effectiveness of the Rio de Janeiro treaty positively demonstrated. Since I have first-hand knowledge of the circumstances, I would like to review them in some detail.

Eight days after the treaty became effective, the Council of the Organization of American States, the permanent executive agency of the Organization, received from Costa Rica a request that the treaty be invoked against Nicaragua. It is a striking coincidence that Costa Rica should be the first to call the treaty into operation, since it was Costa Rica's ratification, deposited on the third of last December, that made the treaty a binding instrument.

Costa Rica charged that it had been invaded by forces organized within Nicaragua and contended that this constituted a threat to the peace within the meaning of article 6 of the Rio treaty.

The next day, Sunday, the 12th of December, the Council met but found it had insufficient information on which to invoke the pact and thereby to establish far-reaching precedents. Under the able chairmanship of Ambassador Corominas of Argentina, the Council requested by telegram more information from the governments concerned and from other American governments as well. On December 14, 48 hours later, it met again and on the basis of the information that had been supplied, the treaty was invoked and the Council set itself up as the provisional organ of consultation, pending the convocation of a meeting of Foreign Ministers.

A five-member commission was named on December 15 and left the following day by special airplane for San José and Managua to investigate on the spot. Appointed to this group were the Ambassadors of Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia, and myself as representative of the United States. The commission was able to carry out its instructions in an atmosphere of willing cooperation of

the two nations involved in the dispute. The job was done expeditiously and the commission returned to Washington on December 23 to report its findings.

On the 24th, the Council met again and after hearing the Commission's report agreed on a resolution which called on both parties to cease all hostile acts and urged them to come to an amicable agreement. This was accomplished without the Council having to call a meeting of Foreign Ministers for consultation on further action. Negotiations went on between the two countries, while at the same time compliance with the resolution was observed by a military commission appointed by the Council. On the 21st of February, a little more than a month ago, Nicaragua and Costa Rica signed a friendship pact which not only ended the entire incident peacefully, but also constitutes an added guarantee of tranquility for years to come.

I have given you this quick review of these developments in order to impress upon you the speed with which this Rio treaty mechanism worked. The Rio treaty merits special mention because it proves that a group of representatives of many countries, animated by good will, is able to move with speed and decisiveness. On the other hand, thoroughness and justice were not sacrificed for the sake of speed. The Council took great care to obtain reliable information which made it possible to take intelligent, well-founded decisions. Solid precedents were set on which to base future procedure and decisions.

Other tried and proved features of United States relations with Latin America are being elaborated and extended in our current international programs. You will recall that President Truman at his inauguration called for a "bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." This program is, indeed, both new and bold, if only by virtue of the vast scope it embraces. In its principal elements, however, its prototype may be found in the technical and scientific programs of cooperation, which we have been conducting with Latin America for many years.

The experience we have gained in the last 10 years of coordinated effort in this field will prove to be of untold value in the formulation and execution of the new "Point-4" program. Indeed, in its early phases, this program will consist largely of a continuation and extension of our work in this field with the other American republics. As it takes shape, it will undoubtedly rely heavily on the wealth of experience and know-how that we already possess.

Let me review, for a moment, some of the basic considerations that have been guiding our technical cooperation efforts. First of all, we enter into projects only at the request of the individual governments and when we are convinced that a project is desirable for its effects on national and

international welfare. There must also be real evidence that the other government is eager to pursue the project to a successful finish. Our cooperation is intended to help the other countries to help themselves. Their self-help is expressed in different ways: by dollar reimbursements or advance of funds for services rendered; by providing land, buildings, and other facilities and equipment within the foreign country; by making available the best qualified nationals of the recipient country or other countries to work with American technicians; by providing maintenance personnel; and, in other constructive ways.

The important thing that has stood out in some of these ventures is that as the programs became larger and more effective, a correspondingly larger percentage of the total costs was borne by the other governments and less and less by the United States. At the outset most of the programs of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs were almost wholly financed by the United States. Today, the United States contributions to those same programs are down to below 10 percent in one instance and in every case below 50 percent. The cooperative approach to these projects has already served as a pattern for comparable activities in other parts of the world and undoubtedly will provide valuable experience in further development of the President's program.

Another characteristic of our technical and scientific programs is that they are flexible. Not only do they vary in form and method from country to country, but they are actually sponsored and carried out by many different agencies.

In addition to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the United States Government cooperates with other governments through the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. This committee coordinates the technical operations abroad of some 25 bureaus with 10 Federal departments. The Government also participates in constructive cooperative programs through such inter-American agencies as the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Other operations have long been conducted by private nonprofit organizations such as the Rockefeller Institute, the Institute of International Education, to name but two.

A considerable amount of technical assistance, on the other hand, is directly related to and dependent upon private business enterprises. Private investments through contracts with foreign governments or with private foreign firms are frequently accompanied by American technology. American business firms not only furnish detailed technical information with the capital goods they send abroad, but they frequently send along technicians to supervise installations and operations and, at the same time, to train local national personnel. In addition many firms bring personnel to this country for intensive training in their plants and laboratories. There are, also, many private engineering consultant firms engaged in

making available to the Latin Americans our technical know-how and services.

This sort of private enterprise is welcomed wholeheartedly by the Department of State. The Department attempts to encourage private agencies to the greatest extent possible, to supplement the limited government-sponsored programs. It recognizes the importance of the role of private activities in contributing to our common objectives of economic and social advancement. In attempting to avoid past errors, which came to be known as "dollar diplomacy," we expect that American citizens and enterprises will interfere in no way with the political affairs of the country in which they are engaged.

The specific projects, both official and private, now being carried on in Latin America, are far too numerous to enumerate here. Suffice it to say they have dealt with public health, education, industry, agriculture, aviation, geologic investigations, and many other subjects.

Economic cooperation with Latin America has long since gone beyond the basic and essential considerations of trade for private gain. It has taken the shape of sincere attempts to develop and bolster the economies of the respective countries for the betterment of all concerned. This is a lofty goal; it is difficult to realize. Nevertheless it is constantly before us. It is a basic objective sought in the technical and scientific cooperation programs I have mentioned. We also seek that goal through other means.

I will not attempt a discussion of all the various factors and conditions which enter into the economic relationship of the Americas. What we are seeking is a healthy economy, based on the fullest possible development, increased trade, and a higher standard of living for all the people, with its obvious influence on political stability.

At Rio, when the politico-military cooperative agreement was reached, it was proposed that similar cooperation be sought in the economic field. This would be a continuation of other long standing cooperative efforts and would put them on a well-defined and firmer basis. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council prepared a basic draft to be considered at the Bogotá conference. The basic draft was formalized at Bogotá as an agreement among the states "to cooperate individually and collectively and with other nations to carry out the principles of facilitating access, on equal terms, to the trade, products, and means of production, including scientific and technical advances, that are needed for their industrial and general economic development."

The economic agreement of Bogotá is important because it sets forth a detailed set of principles for economic cooperation and development. We have not yet been able to see it through to ratification because of numerous reservations that were made at Bogotá. However, we are now exerting every effort to reduce these reservations, in order to

make the document comprehensible when it is presented for ratification. To this end the United States took the initiative in having it referred to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which is now attempting to eliminate duplications and consolidate the others into a draft protocol form. According to present plans, it will be re-studied at the economic conference which is scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires the latter part of this year.

Meanwhile, various economic programs of the United States are contributing to the alleviation of the economic difficulties of Latin America. These are fully in keeping with our history of cooperation, as well as with the objectives of the Bogotá agreement.

Moreover, the great economic momentum which has gathered in this country under our system of individual enterprise could easily expand into Latin America to an extent never before visualized. There is an abundance of business and private capital which could be poured into the countries to the south of us. The economic and social betterment in those countries that would derive from this capital is almost boundless. The obstacles that stand in the way of this development are not insurmountable. Guaranties against expropriation and other hazards would open the way to thousands of prospective investors bringing in a short time results that it will otherwise require a great span of years to accomplish.

It is unfortunate that the conditions in Europe that followed in the wake of the last war were so severe that we have had to concentrate our efforts upon them. The war, as you know, left the economy of Europe in virtual chaos. It was obvious that no recovery would be possible without outside assistance and we were the only nation in a position to help the European countries get back on their feet.

It has been our confident hope and belief that the urgent assistance we are now providing under the European Recovery Program will have a beneficial effect on Latin America. This effect will be felt in the availability in Europe of materials and capital goods that are needed for the further development of the other American republics. At the same time, it will serve to restore to their former extent and even to widen traditional European markets for Latin American exports.

This is not to say that these benefits are the solution to the economic problems of Latin America. Far from it. We, in this country, are acutely aware of the existence of those problems. However, it is apparent that while there is no limit to the political cooperation we can give to Latin America at the present time, and while we have

an abundance of technical and scientific skill to export, we cannot stretch the burden on our taxpayers or the limited resources of the United States Treasury to fill all of the world's needs at once. We must be guided, primarily, by considerations of security and our own available resources.

From the security aspect alone, the logic of the great effort we are placing on the recovery of the European democracies is readily apparent. Security and a sound economy go hand in hand.

Naturally, European recovery will have effects that go well beyond the limited spheres of Europe, or of the United States. The American community of interests will be served at the same time, since, in the Western Hemisphere, the security of one country is the security of all, and Western Hemisphere security is dependent upon world security.

We hope to be able to increase the degree of cooperation between ourselves and our immediate neighbors. We will continue to respect the sovereignty and juridical equality of all the American nations. We will continue to abide by the solemn inter-American commitments of nonintervention in the internal and external affairs of those countries. We will continue to give tangible evidence of our good neighborliness and of our faith in the Americas. Our history, our traditions, and our international goals stand as guarantees to that effect. These same objectives represent, I am confident, the deep conviction of every individual American citizen.

U.S.-Mexican International Convention for Tuna Investigation Sent to the Senate

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a convention between the United States of America and Mexico for the establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City January 25, 1949.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report which the Secretary of State has addressed to me in regard to this convention.¹

The purpose of this convention has my complete and wholehearted approval and I recommend the convention to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 23, 1949.

¹ Documents not here printed.

Report to the Congress by Advisory Commission on Information

[Released to the press March 30]

Congress was advised by the United States Advisory Commission on Information on March 30 that the growing importance of our international information program as a tool of America's foreign policy requires an immediate and broad expansion of the world-wide information program, including activities of the Voice of America, now being conducted by the State Department.

The Commission, created by Congress last year under Public Law 402, is made up of:

Mark Ethridge, publisher, *Louisville Courier-Journal*,
Chairman

Erwin D. Canham, editor, *Christian Science Monitor*,
Acting Chairman

Phillip D. Reed, chairman, the General Electric Company
Mark A. May, director of the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University

Justin Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters

Mr. Canham is acting as chairman of the Commission in the absence of Mr. Ethridge, who is serving on the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.

While the present information program was found by the Commission to be effective "as far as it goes," its operations now were described as inadequate to meet the pressing needs of our international responsibilities. The report held that the budgetary recommendations sent to Congress by the Department of State for the program in 1950 provide a "bare minimum" for continuing the beginning that has been made.¹

"While it is important to spend well rather than merely to spend a lot," the Commission's report said, "the vital need for broadening this program as speedily and effectively as possible calls for a much larger expenditure."

"Indeed," the Commission said, "a realistic approach requires that we provide a budget better balanced between the three-pronged program of military, economic, and information policy. A budget which contemplates \$15,000,000,000 for military, \$5,000,000,000 for economic, and only \$36,000,000 for information and educational services, does not provide an effective tool for cleaning out the Augean stables of international confusion and misunderstanding."

"It is in the information field," the Commission said, "that we meet the rival forces head on. The Soviet Union, for example, places by all odds its heaviest reliance on 'propaganda', spending enormous sums and using its best and most imaginative brains. Other governments are acutely conscious of the importance of information programs and are spending more in proportion to their capacities

than is the United States in telling its story abroad."

The Commission's recommendations were based not only upon its study of the program here, but also upon a survey in the field made by Mr. May on behalf of the Commission which took him into ten European countries early this year.

Based on Mr. May's report and on extensive additional information from the field, the Commission reported that behind the Iron Curtain, the Voice of America is getting through not only to the people who have access to radio sets but also to many more by word of mouth.

"The Voice is heard, and it is effective," the report said. "It is effective partly because it tells the people the truth about what is going on in the world outside and in their own countries; partly because it counteracts Russian propaganda; mainly and fundamentally because it brings hope and encouragement."

The Commission estimated that the Voice has an audience of a million people in Poland; that it may be reaching more than a tenth of the people in Czechoslovakia; that it is by far our most important medium in bringing the message of America to the peoples of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, and that it is reaching "millions of Russians today."

In the free countries of Europe, the information program is steadily gaining in effectiveness among leadership groups, but information about the United States is not yet effectively reaching farmers, industrial workers, owners of small businesses, etc.

The Commission particularly urged that immediate steps be taken to improve the channels of information about America to the peoples of Middle East and South Asian countries.

This problem is greatly complicated by the high rate of illiteracy among the peoples of some of these countries, and the vigor with which the Soviet propaganda machine is trying to win them over to Communism.

To illustrate the enormity of the problem, the Commission pointed out that for almost two years, one information officer in Calcutta has been trying to present American news to 60 local newspapers and maintain a United State Information Service operation in a region of 83 million people.

The program was described as playing an important role in implementing U.S. foreign policy in the Far East, with printed materials and posters playing the most important role, motion pictures next, and libraries, film strips, and radio broadcasting adding their parts to the total program.

Calling attention to the permanent importance of Latin America as co-members of the Western Hemisphere area, the Commission said that the United States Information Service in that field must be a well-rounded and constant effort.

¹The report will be printed as Department of State publication 3485.

"The urgent and critical problem in Latin America," the report said, "is to counteract the potent attraction which Communism has for the underprivileged, particularly the semiliterate labor groups—the petroleum workers of Venezuela, the industrial workers and miners of Chile, and the laborers, both industrial and agricultural, of Mexico. Leaders who are backed by local Party organizations and the whole Soviet propaganda machine untiringly urge Communist doctrine upon these masses and, as is well known, the present Communist 'line' in Latin America is to turn their every natural aspiration, their every legitimate grudge, against the United States as the oppressor of their class and their nation.

"The maximum efficiency of the USIS operation in Latin America, within its present authorized level, cannot do more than scratch the surface in bringing about an understanding of the United States and its policies to the 150,000,000 people of the twenty Latin Republics."

The Commission placed emphasis upon the importance of the part which private agencies, groups, and individuals can play in disseminating information about the United States abroad and noted that dollar limitations abroad prevent the dissemination of adequate amounts of American reading matter despite the great demand for it.

"In this connection," the report said, "the Commission is puzzled by the fact that the Congress saw fit to make available to the Economic Cooperation Administration ten million dollars (almost equal to one third of the total appropriation for the purposes of Public Law 402) to stimulate the dissemination of private media (through currency-exchange aid) in the countries receiving assistance under the European Recovery Act.

"It is suggested that the dissemination of American private media abroad is primarily and essentially an informational activity of the kind contemplated by Public Law 402. It is further suggested that responsibility and funds for this activity should be placed with the Department of State which is responsible for the administration of Public Law 402, and that the activity should not be limited to countries receiving aid under the European Recovery Act."

The Commission found, on the basis of Mr. May's report, that the Voice of America's operations should be improved by increasing the physical facilities to increase the strength of its signal; by increasing the number of broadcasts and by improving the attractiveness of the programs. It recommended expansion of mobile unit facilities to take motion pictures, exhibits, and other visual materials to the less literate populations of foreign countries and to those who have no access to radio.

The program to Russia, with respect both to the Voice of America programs and the distribution of the magazine *Amerika*, the Commission re-

ported, is achieving an invaluable result in that both the broadcasts and the magazine are diminishing the effectiveness of Soviet internal propaganda.

"Without these media," the report said, "our battle would not be a contest, even a losing one. We would lose out entirely and only too quickly."

The Commission presented the following conclusions in its report:

(1) Events in the past year have made a United States Government information program more important than ever. The Commission feels that every opportunity for expansion should be embraced immediately.

(2) To make the program effective at home, the most important step is to close the gap in policy between other parts of the Department and the information area.

(3) The budgetary recommendations which have been sent to the Congress for this program for 1950 are a bare minimum for continuing the beginning which has been made.

(4) To improve the effectiveness of information by radio we should increase its physical facilities in order to strengthen its signal and provide more medium-wave relay bases; increase the number of broadcasts; improve the attractiveness of American programs; and increase the number of radio officers in countries that have large national networks. Wherever possible we should endeavor to buy time on local radio stations.

(5) Visual materials (motion pictures, displays, and exhibits) should be carried to the small towns, villages, and rural areas, and this can be done most effectively and efficiently with mobile units.

(6) There is a great need for more motion pictures of a documentary and informational character, and the procurement of language adaptation of films should be rapidly and substantially increased.

(7) Funds for travel and entertainment are very limited, and an increase in these funds may very well be one of the best investments that could be made. It is impossible to do a good information job without doing at the same time a good public-relations job.

(8) In a few key cities of the world we do not have a wireless monitoring service. Such a service should be established for reception of the Wireless Bulletin, and it is vitally important that the Bulletin be translated into the languages of the various countries.

(9) There is a great need for additional regional offices and branch libraries to be established outside the capital cities.

(10) The dissemination of American private media abroad is primarily and essentially an informational activity and the responsibility and funds for this activity should be placed with the Department of State, and the activities should not be limited to the countries receiving aid under the European Recovery Act.

Air Transport Agreement With Finland

The Department of State announced on March 29 the signature in Helsinki of an air-transport agreement on March 29, 1949, between the Government of the United States and the Government of Finland.¹ The agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of the United States by the United States Minister, Avra M. Warren, and on behalf of the Government of Finland by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Uuno Takki.

This agreement incorporates the Bermuda principles and conforms to the general pattern of air-transport agreements which the United States has entered into with many other countries. By the terms of the annex to the agreement, an air carrier, or air carriers, of the United States are granted the right to operate a service from the United States over a North Atlantic route to Helsinki and an air carrier, or air carriers, of Finland are extended the right to operate a service from Finland over a North Atlantic route to New York. It is the thirty-seventh bilateral air-transport agreement entered into by the Government of the United States.

Air Transport Agreement With Panama

The Department of State announced that an air-transport agreement with the Republic of Panama was signed in Panama City on March 31. This is the thirty-eighth such agreement concluded by the United States.²

This agreement is of the so-called "Bermuda" type, upon which the great majority of the bilateral air-transport agreements of the United States are based. This agreement grants traffic rights to United States air lines at Panama City and David and traffic rights to Panamanian air lines at a point or points in the United States to be agreed upon when Panama is ready to operate a service to the United States.

Concurrent with the signing of the aviation agreement, two ancillary exchanges of notes were executed between the American Ambassador and the Panamanian Foreign Minister, under which the United States agreed to furnish certain communications cable for the operation of additional communication facilities at Tocumen National Airport and a technical aviation mission, if so requested by the Republic of Panama.

The Panamanian Foreign Minister signed this agreement subject to the concurrence of and ratification by the Panama Assembly.

¹ For text of the agreement, see Department of State press release 196 of Mar. 29, 1949.

² For text of the agreement, see Department of State press release 208 of Mar. 31, 1949.

Discussions With Mexico on Developing Oil Industry

[Released to the press March 31]

The Department of State announced on March 31 that Senator Antonio J. Bermudez, Director General of Petróleos Mexicanos, the petroleum entity of the Mexican Government, has been in Washington for the past several days and that he has discussed with officers of the Department and other agencies of the Government the plan of Petróleos Mexicanos for the development of the oil industry of Mexico. Among matters discussed were the terms of the contract recently concluded by Petróleos Mexicanos with a group of private United States oil companies, the need of Petróleos Mexicanos for material and technical assistance, and the details of the project pertaining to dollar requirements.

The Department and officers of other interested agencies of the Government are studying the project presented by Senator Bermudez from the points of view of the development of additional petroleum resources in the North American continent, the foreign exchange position, the general economic development of Mexico, and the traditional view of this Government as to the role of private capital in economic development both at home and abroad. The general plan for the development of the Mexican petroleum industry includes the construction of a pipe line across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a plant for the production of lubricating oils, the construction of new refineries, the modernization of refineries now in operation, and the construction of additional transportation facilities in northeast Mexico in order that reserves of industrial gas may be utilized as fuel for industrial developments in Monterrey, Torreón, and other cities in the area. The appropriate United States authorities are studying this proposal in the expectation of further conversations with Senator Bermudez.

THE DEPARTMENT

Lloyd V. Berkner Appointed To Direct Military Assistance Program

Statement by Secretary Acheson

[Released to the press March 30]

I have today appointed Lloyd V. Berkner to be a Special Assistant to the Secretary to direct the work concerned with the military assistance program. This function has previously been performed by Assistant Secretary Gross, and Mr. Berkner's appointment is designed to free Mr. Gross of this responsibility in order that he may devote his entire time to the most important function of congressional relations.

As to the general information, the Department of State in consultation with representatives of the

Department of State Bulletin

National Military Establishment and the ECA is still considering draft legislation on the military assistance program. The legislation has not yet been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, and there has been no final decision as to when the draft legislation will be submitted to the Congress. We hope to have the draft legislation available for study by the time the Senate is considering the Atlantic pact.

The draft legislation will probably contain a specific authorization for an over-all amount needed for a program one year in duration. It seems likely that authority will be sought for a program extending over a longer period of time, but the authorization of funds would be for only one year.

The legislation as it is now contemplated would not name countries specifically eligible for military assistance. In a program of this type, it is essential that the President have considerable discretion in its administration.

Although it is not contemplated at this time that the draft legislation will indicate the countries specifically eligible, no final decision has been reached as to whether the authorization will be sought on an area or a global basis.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Resignations

The President accepted the resignations of Josiah Marvel, Jr. and Walter Bedell Smith as American Ambassadors to Denmark and to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, respectively. For the texts of Mr. Truman's letters accepting their resignations, see White House press releases of March 24 and March 25, 1949.

PUBLICATIONS

Department of State

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

The Kansas Story on UNESCO. International Organization and Conference Series IV, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 7. Pub. 3378. 41 pp. 20¢.

How a state council was organized and is contributing to international understanding and peace.

Universal Postal Union. Treaties and Other International Series 1850. Pub. 3384. 283 pp. 50¢.

Convention, Final Protocol, Regulations, Air-Mail Provisions, and Final Protocol to Air-Mail Provisions Between the United States and Other Governments Revising the Universal Postal Convention of May 23, 1939—Signed at Paris July 5, 1947; entered into force July 1, 1948.

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1848. Pub. 3389. 19 pp. 10¢.

Agreement Between the United States and China—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Nanking Aug. 3, and 5, 1948; entered into force Aug. 5, 1948.

Education: Cooperative Program in Paraguay. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1856. Pub. 3399. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and Paraguay Extending Agreement of Mar. 8, 1948, Between Paraguay and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Asunción June 30, 1948; entered into force Aug. 2, 1948.

The Far Eastern Commission. Second Report by the Secretary General, July 10, 1947–Dec. 23, 1948. Far Eastern Series 29. Pub. 3420. 65 pp. 20¢.

National Commission News, March 1949. Pub. 3449. 10 pp. 10¢ a copy; \$1 a year domestic, \$1.25 a year foreign.

The monthly publication of the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

Diplomatic List, March 1949. Pub. 3451. 196 pp. 30¢ a copy; \$3.25 a year domestic, \$4.50 a year foreign.

Monthly list of foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington, with their addresses.

Caribbean Commission Releases Report of West Indian Conference

The Caribbean Commission Central Secretariat released in March a three-part report of the Third Session of the West Indian Conference. It includes a summary of the Secretary General's report to the Conference, the report of the Conference, and a report of action taken by the Commission on the recommendations of the Conference.

Copies of this publication (99 pp.) may be purchased from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York. Price not listed.

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